

Listing of the Claims:

Although none of the claims are being amended in this Response, Applicant includes this listing of claims for the Examiner's convenience. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-37. (Cancelled)

38. (Previously Presented) A wound or stacked paper product comprising:
a first layer positioned adjacent to a second layer, said first and second layers being formed from at least one paper web that contains a surface that defines ridges and valleys;

bridging regions formed into said surface that have a length sufficient to extend between the peaks of at least two of said ridges, said bridging regions having a length-to-depth ratio of from about 5:1 to about 40:1, said bridging regions at least partially obstructing said ridges and valleys of said first layer from mating with said ridges and valleys of said second layer to inhibit nesting.

39. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein said bridging regions are arranged in spaced apart rows.

40. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 39, wherein said spaced apart rows are arranged at an angle of about 45° to said ridges.

41. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the length of said bridging regions is substantially greater than the width of said bridging regions.

42. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the length of said bridging regions is from about 0.125 inches to about 3 inches.

43. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the length of said bridging regions is from about 0.375 inches to about 1.5 inches.

44. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein said bridging regions have a depth of from about 0.012 inches to about 0.12 inches.

45. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein said bridging regions have a depth of from about 0.045 inches to about 0.06 inches.

46. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein said bridging regions are positioned at an angle of about 90° relative to said ridges.

47. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the layers of the paper product form a wound roll.

48. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the layers of the paper product are individually stacked.

49. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the paper web is a through-dried paper web.

50. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the paper web is an uncreped through-air dried paper web.

51. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the basis weight of the paper product is less than 140 grams per square meter.

52. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein the basis weight of the paper product is from about 10 grams per square meter to about 70 grams per square meter.

53. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein said ridges and valleys are in continuous rows.

54. (Previously Presented) The paper product of claim 38, wherein said bridging regions form a two-dimensional sinusoidal pattern.

55. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:
forming a paper web from a furnish containing cellulosic fibers, said paper web having a surface that defines ridges and valleys;
drying said paper web with a through-dryer;
embossing said paper web to form bridging regions into said surface of said paper web, said bridging regions having a length sufficient to extend between the peaks of at least two of said ridges defined by said surface of said paper web, said bridging regions having a length-to-depth ratio of from about 5:1 to about 40:1; and
forming a first layer and a second layer of a multi-layered wound or stacked paper product from said paper web, said first layer being positioned adjacent to said second layer, said bridging regions being present on said first layer and said second layer so that said bridging regions at least partially obstruct said ridges and valleys of said first layer from mating with said ridges and valleys of said second layer to inhibit nesting.

56. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein said paper web is dried prior to the formation of said bridging regions.

57. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein said embossing is accomplished with at least one roll having embossing elements in a certain pattern, said bridging regions having a pattern that corresponds to the pattern of said embossing elements.

58. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 57, wherein said roll applies a pressure of from about 25 pounds per linear inch to about 300 pounds per linear inch to said paper web.

59. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 58, wherein said roll is formed from steel, aluminum, magnesium, brass, rubber, hard urethane, or combinations thereof.

60. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein said bridging regions are arranged in spaced apart rows.

61. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the length of said bridging regions is substantially greater than the width of said bridging regions.

62. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the length of said bridging regions is from about 0.125 inches to about 3 inches.

63. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the length of said bridging regions is from about 0.375 inches to about 1.5 inches.

64. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein said bridging regions have a depth of from about 0.012 inches to about 0.12 inches.

65. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein said bridging regions have a depth of from about 0.045 inches to about 0.06 inches.

66. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the layers of the paper product form a wound roll.

67. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the layers of the paper product are individually stacked.

68. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:
forming a paper web from a furnish containing cellulosic fibers, said paper web having a surface that defines ridges and valleys;

drying said paper web with a through-dryer;

embossing said dried paper web with at least one roll having embossing elements in a certain pattern to form bridging regions into said surface of said paper web, said bridging regions having a pattern that corresponds to said pattern of said embossing elements, said bridging regions having a length sufficient to extend between the peaks of at least two of said ridges defined by said surface and having a length-to-depth ratio of from about 5:1 to about 40:1; and

winding said paper web to form a multi-layered roll that contains a first layer positioned adjacent to a second layer, said bridging regions being present on said first layer and said second layer so that said bridging regions at least partially obstruct said ridges and valleys of said first layer from mating with said ridges and valleys of said second layer to inhibit nesting.

69. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein the length of said bridging regions is substantially greater than the width of said bridging regions.

70. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein said roll having embossing elements applies a pressure of from about 25 pounds per linear inch to about 300 pounds per linear inch to said paper web.

71. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 70, wherein said roll having embossing elements is formed from steel, aluminum, magnesium, brass, rubber, hard urethane, or combinations thereof.

72. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein said bridging regions are arranged in spaced apart rows.

73. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein the length of said bridging regions is from about 0.125 inches to about 3 inches.

74. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein the length of said bridging regions is from about 0.375 inches to about 1.5 inches.

75. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein said bridging regions have a depth of from about 0.012 inches to about 0.12 inches.

76. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 68, wherein said bridging regions have a depth of from about 0.045 inches to about 0.06 inches.